CITY OF WASHINGTON. **JANUARY 9, 1855**

23- All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

Although at a distance from the scene of action, and cut off from an active participation in the contest, we look with more than ordinary interest to the campaign now progressing in Virginia. And this deep interest is not prompted alone by the fact, that the Old Doninion is our birthplace and was long our home. We look upon this contest as fraught with the most vital consequences to the Democratic party. To the continued success of that party and the triumphant vindication of its principles, we look hopefully as to a strong tower of defense. Nor can this success and triumph be achieved but by a determination on the part of the Democracy to stand firm to their organization, and to let personal preferences and personal prejudices yield to the higher considerations of party integrity.

In all time of our prosperity and in all time of our adversity, the people of Virginia have been unwavering in their dévotion to the republican standard. The first to snuff from afar the breath of federalism in every tainted breeze, she, early in the history of our Government, promulged an exposition of the Constitution, whose highest eulogy is in its adoption as the cardinal principle of the Democratic party, and the controlling influence which it now exerts in the country. A firm and steady supporter of the wise policy of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, she opposed the administration of the younger Adams, which had descended from the federal father to the federal son. She hailed the advent of Andrew Jackson, the rigid republican of the Jeffersonian school, as another triumph of her principles: and true to the same republican tests, she supported the administration of John Tyler, who, abused and derided by his foes, is worthy of all commendation for his faithful adherence to the principles of the republican party, whose administration was the reflection of those principles alone, and whose record as the only negative in opposition to the federal force bill is a fame of which the proudest might be proud. In accordance with the same consistent course. she resisted the claims and eloquence of her own brilliant son, and in 1844 advocated and aided the election of James K. Polk. And when again in the two succeeding campaigns, the passion and admiration for military glory swayed the judgments of others, she remained steadfast in her adherence to the same chart which had always governed her political career.

Such is the brief record of the unwavering devotion of Virginia to the principles of the Republican party-a record, which should at once excite the pride of her people, and stimulate them to a noble emulation. We have all along contended that the factions and isms which are engendered at the North, are but new manifestations of the corrupting character of abolition, which could find no propitious soil in the South. We have believed that, based upon the strong rock of the Constitution, the Republican party at the South would might beat against it. We have been assured in this belief by the character of our institutions and by the history of the past. To the election in Virginia, therefore, we look with peculiar interest, but with hopeful confidence. If repelled there, the contagious disease which has threatened the South will be effectually checked. But if, on the other hand, Virginia shall yield to its influence, and fall a prey to its violence, we have but little assurance that it can be eradicated.

The safety of the South is in the triumph of the Democracy, and the triumph of the Democracy can only be attained by a sacrifice on the part of its members of individual preferences and a forgetfulness of individual resentments. Let the Democracy rally around the selected leader of the party, and success must be theirs. Let not the proud old Commonwealth, that has so successfully repulsed federalism in all its forms, even when arrayed in its most attractive guise, when masked in the earb of republicanism, or when adorned with the plume of the victorious warrior, at last vield, like the giant of the fable, to a foe whose only power is in the invisible cap that it wears. But if the power and the influence which she has so long wielded must be overcome, if the sceptre must depart from Judah, then at least let the prayer of Virginia be the noble petition of the ancient hero:

"If we must perish, we thy will obey, But let us perish in the face of day."

HON. WM. R. SMITH, OF ALABAMA. The Hon, Wm. R. Smithe of Alabama, deliv ered, by invitation, a lecture in Brooklyn on the 4th inst., before the Brooklyn Institute .-We understand that, notwithstanding the inelemency of the weather, there was a very large and intelligent audience, and that the lecture

most marked demonstrations of applause. Judge Smith, with all his practicability as a politician, selected a purely intellectual and artistic subject-Music and its Votaries, and we understand that he managed his subject with such learning and ability as to give to his audience the utmost satisfaction

was received with undivided attention and the

MAILS FOR PENAUGH, SINGAPORE,

We are requested to say that the mails fo Penang, Singapore, and China, will in future be forwarded from England once a month only, instead of twice a month, as heretofore; and that the Packet service, which hitherto has not 'extended beyond Hong-kong, will be carried on to Shanghai. . The mails for the above places, commencing with those of January, will be made up in London on the 4th of every month, for dispatch by the Packet from Southampton, and on the evening of the 9th of every month for dispatch via Marseilles; excepting when the 4th or the 9th falls on a Sunday, on which occasions the mail via Southampton will be made up on the evening of the 3d, and that via Marseilles on the evening of the 10th of the

THE ANNIVERSARY. To-day has been generally celebrated

Washington as the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans. The convention of the gal lant soldiers of the war of 1812, has given more interest than usual to the anniversary. No one who witnessed that long procession of bravemen who now in the twilight of life had met to celebrate the meridian glory of their existence, could fail to be impressed with the solemn interest of the occasion. There were those who had stood the firm and valiant defenders of their country in the hour of her greatest trial and her greatest need. There was the mutual greeting of those who had been long separated n the different spheres of life in which they were engaged, and who now, for the first time. during forty years, renewed associations made sacred by the solemn dedication of services and of lives to the defense of a common country. Forms, then straight and athletic, are now bent with years-eyes, which then brightened with the flash of martial valor, are now dimmed with care and time-but through the waste of years one and only one thought engrossed the minds of all, and that was the trying period through which all alike had passed.

But not only was the celebration of the anniversary of a day, which secured to the country a peaceful settlement of principles involved in the contest of 1812-'15 the object of this meeting. These gallant defenders of our rights, so long contented with the mere voice of gratitude from their countrymen, now claim from their government a higher reward than empty praise. bill, even now before Congress, making provision for their wants, should not only be advocated as a benefice, but urged as a right belong ing to these brave supporters of our liberties in the war of 1812. It is a well established policy, as well as a well understood matter of justice in almost all civilized governments, that those who have engaged in the battles of their country should be entitled to the benefit of a penon. More particularly is this the case in a Government like our own, where, in a peculiar sense, the soldier may be regarded as the selflevoted defender of his country, when the army offers but little inducement, except that lofty sense of patriotism, which inspires all with a desire to devote life, fortune, and all to the deence of our institutions-where war is not a profession but a personal sacrifice.

Let us trust that this celebration may not be vithout its effect on the minds of our statesnen, in urging the passage of a law providing some reasonable compensation for those gallant defenders of our country during the last war.

COTTON BALES AND MOSCOW.

There are many historical mistakes-historical mistakes which no one will be permitted o explain. For instance, it was stated soon after the battle of Buena Vista, that General Taylor said to the commander of his artillery, a little more grape, Captain Bragg." It was conclusively proved that General Taylor could not have uttered those words—that he was too far off to have been heard if he had uttered them; and besides, the gallant captain himself testified that they were never spoken at all.

The parade yesterday-the beating of drums and so forth-called to our minds the military hallucination which we have just mentioned, and also suggested to us two other hallucinations connected with war, which have but little foundation in fact. We know well enough that in stating what we state now, we will take many persons by surprise, and, perhaps, do an ungrateful thing. But if they will look and also suggested to us two other hallucinado an ungrateful thing. But if they will look guiding mind of the artisan man. Nor to the into the matters of which we speak, they will find that what we say is strictly true.

In the first place we would mention that the belief is prevalent that our soldiers were fortified with cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans. We were not at that battle, but we have good authority for saying that there were no otton bales used on that occasion. Our troops did not fight under any such shelter. A few bales of cotton goods were flung into the breastwork ; but no breastwork was made of cottonbags or bales. We make this statement in full and complete earnestness. General Jackson always denied the cotton-bale story, and one of his aids—as gallant and as truthful a man as ever lived-told us with his own lips, that if there was a cotton-bale on the field of Chalmette he never saw it.

The other delusion which we would mention, refers to the burning of Moscow. Most people believe that Moscow was consumed when the Great Napoleon invaded Russia. This, too, is a mistake. That ancient city—the oldest of all modern cities-was hardly scorched. Things around and about it were consumed. In some places the suburbs were burnt, but there was no burning which deserved the name of a conflagration. Therefore, we say that Moscow never was burnt, and that there were no cotton bales at New Orleans.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS IN VIR-GINIA.

The Norfolk News of the 5th instant contains the following notice of Mr. Wise's speech in that city on Thursday:

"The initiatory speech of the present canwass for State officers of Virginia, was delivered last night at Ashland Hall, by Mr. Wise, to a large assembly of the people. The spacious room indeed was crowded to overflowing, by eager, and, seemingly, pleased listeners, whom the eloquent speaker held attentive for upwards of two hours, by one of the most forcible and well-arranged addresses that we have

ever heard. "Of the effect of this appeal, we can only udge by the strict order maintained, the earnest attention with which it was heard, and the frequent bursts of applause that followed his telling, sabre-like flashes of eloquence. As many speeches as we have heard, and as many meetings as we have attended at Ashland Hall, we never witnessed so orderly an assemblage; at times, the sound of a pin dropped might have been heard throughout the crowded

The Argus contains the following notice of

Mr. Wise's speech : "The campaign was commenced on Wednes day evening, at Ashland Hall, by our gallant and glorious nominee for Governor, in an address to a most crowded audience. The room was filled to overflowing by the most eager listeners, whom the eloquence of his words held strictly attentive for over two hours. The address was his own-such as he alone can deliver-forcible, well arranged, argumentative ; abounding in the most bitter sarcasm and the

most soothing appeals. It was one of his ne- playing equal boldness and originality. Few blest efforts. Of its effect, we can say, as our there are, whether among the working men, neighbor of the News, that, 'we can only to whom it is dedicated, or those whose minds udge by the strict order maintained, the ear- have been expanded by liberal culture, who est attention with which it was heard, and the | can rise from the perusal of this little volume frequent bursts of applause that followed his without greatly enlarged ideas of the bounteous telling, sabre-like flashes of eloquence.' His words 'were as fire that ran,' and thrilled the whole audience.

"He reviewed briefly and lucidly his opinions on those principles upheld by the Democratic party for government, both Federal and Statehe great fundamentals of all republican instiutions, and the safety of our own glorious Juion. He, in every way, surrounded himself by arguments and illustrations that were unanswerable, and when he burst forth upon the principles that underlie the Know-nothing question, he portrayed the real views of this secret organization; the fallacy of its positions; its proscription on account of religion; and exposed fully the dangers that were to follow from the success of a secret political party. His views were such as to render conclusive to the mind of any man as to which side he should take in this new sect-that of openly expressing whatever touches on political questions. It would be useless in us to attempt to give even a synopsis of his speech. His manner is so original, his style so peculiarly his own, and the force of his remarks such, that, in attempting to give them in synopsis by our own words, would be futile and weak. We may recur again to the subject. One must hear Mr. Wise for himself. With us it is as with Job; our language must be: 'Whom I shall see [and hear] for myself and not for an-

THE WORLD A WORKSHOP: or, the PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIP OF MAN TO THE EARTH. By Thomas Eubank, author of "Hydraulics and Mechanics." New York: A. Appleton

& Co., 1855: pp. 197. We have here a new production from the ertile pen of the ex-Commissioner of Patents. which shows that, with his office, he has not laid aside his habits of mental activity, or his interest in the progress of those industrial arts on which depend, in so great a measure, the present comfort and happiness and the future dvancement of our race.

In his introductory chapter, the author thus states the problem he has undertaken to discuss. Speaking of the earth, he says: "Let any one whose mind the subject never entered, think within himself-for what was this spherical mass of materials made? To what special, or partial, or general uses was man to put them? Or was he to do anything with them? The questions involve the character and designs of the Creator, and the very basis of human welfare; for how are we to work out our destiny if we know not what it is?

The work is divided into three sections: 1. Of the earth: its general features, materials, mechanisms, and forces.

2. Of man: his structure, instincts, and chievements.

3. Observations on prevailing mistake views of matter, and of man as an operative, with thoughts on the universe of matter and of mechanism.

In the first section his object is to show that our planet presents, in the minerals of which activity of this magnificently furnished, though | the exertions, &c. as yet imperfectly manned workshop, does the author look for anything like a speedy termination. After describing the two rival and diametrically opposite theories, one of which maintains that the earth is gradually assuming the condition of a dead and frozen body, and the other that, in consequence of the heat accumulating from the sun it will become heated into gas, and that gas dissipated in flame, he continues:

"This disposition to anticipate evil in the earth and in the heavens is a relic of the ages of horoscopes and omens; and so is that which ingers over an early winding up of the affairs the earth, as that of an establishment no of the earth, as that of an establishment no longer profitable; its occupants to be killed off by freezing or by fire, its roofs and walls torn down or dispersed, and its elements used for building up a better one. Can a better one be made? Infinite wisdom may produce a different one, but not one more perfectly suit in every imaginable respect to us. It might be occupied by better tenants, but then there is no limit to our improvement if we choose to pursue it; and our species will improve. Men will advance spiritually as science and arts

The second section is devoted to showing that the physical and mental structure of man point out him and him alone as the operative to whom is intrusted the task of working up this bountiful provision of raw materials into forms of use and beauty, in humble imitation of the great Artificer of all.

The following observations in the third section reply to the charge of "materialism," which this view of the physical world, and its important relations to man and his destiny, is apt to provoke:

"Those who depreciate matter, know what they owe to it. They view it regardless of the mind, the infinity of mind that pervades it. They forget that it is the agent of thought; that every object in nature is a visible stere-otyped truth, just as in the world of art, a saw, a nail, or a printing press is another; that man, like his Creator, makes matter not only the recipient of thoughts, but sends it forth a missionary to circulate them. Take away all our ideas that emanate from and are allied to matter, and how few would be left! Our minds would be nearly blanks. This is not a world for the cultivation of thought in the abstract, that is, of purely intellectual conceptions. There are few such, and few minds to while those flowing from outward things are exhaustless in variety, attraction, and value. Matter is the universal teacher and preacher. t has broken no laws, it sanctions no disputes, but silently exhibits its doctrines, which no one can interpolate or corrupt, with illustrations infinitely diversified from day to day. All its manifestations, from a snowdrop to a world, exclaim, 'the hand that made us is Divine.'"

The few extracts we have given to aid the eader in appreciating the general character and tendency of the work will suffice to show that the glowing admiration for Nature's works. the cheering views of man's destiny here on earth, and the warm sympathy and encouragement for the toiling myriads who carry on the world's labor, which characterize the hydraulics, and mechanics, and the essays in the Patent Office report for 1849, are exhibited here in a style more chaste and correct, while dis-

omnipotence of enlightened labor."

THE KING'S ENGLISH.

The London Times, with commendable zeal

or the preservation of the King's English.

complains, among other strictures on the an-

document "is not very correct in its language."

It may amuse our readers to place in contrast

with the message the recent speech of the

Queen, which, according to that pungent fel-

low, Punch, has actually caused the cannonized

bones of William Cobbett to burst their cere-

ments, and remonstrate against such murder-

From the London Punch.

Ghost of Cobbett to Aberdeen.

very worst that ever was delivered. However, I shall confine myself to a notice of its bad

"I have called you together at this UNUSUAI

" The exertions THEY have made'

"Co-operation with whom or what? Do you

etween the two countries' [what two?]

"Slipslop again! Do you know what ce-ment is? Or do you know what a union is?

used after a union? My bricklayer's appren-

tice could teach you better.
"I have also concluded a treaty with Amer

easy seat. 'Subjects (again) of interest to the general welfare!'
"Now, Aberdeen, do not, with your impudence, say that I find fault for the sake of finding fault. I can praise when people deserve praise. The last paragraph in your speech is very decent, and I believe that Billy Gladstone wrote it. The statement that Purliament exhibits the granule of a mixed when the praise of the statement of

wrote it. The statement that Parliament exhibits the example of a united people would be rubbish but for its clever subtlety, which implies (a lie) that Parliament represents the people. The last sentence is vulgarly clumsy, 'thus' and the 'trust' having no connection.

But the sentiment is unexceptionable, so

"I feel assured that in the momentous con

test in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus

shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that by the blessing of God we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

"I trust that we shall. But we shall not,

while the country tolerates you as Prime

Supreme Court of the United States.

"Yours, disrespectfully,
"WILLIAM COBBETT'S GHOST.

MONDAY, January 8, 1855.

No. 3. (Original docket.) The State of Flor-

, complainant, vs. The State of Georgia.

The argument on the motion of Mr. Attorney General Cushing to intervene in this cause in behalf of the United States, was continued

THREE Ply Collars-100 dozen for sale,

Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall.

\$1 50 per dozen, by WALL & STEPHENS,

plainant, in opposition to the motion.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

"I remain, Aberdeen,

"Gridiron Cottage, Lethe Bank."

quote the passage:

out a Scotch mul

period of the year!

ous designs upon his native language :

Mocal and Bersonal Veterans of 1812.-In accordance with pre-

vious notice, the delegates of the old soldiers from various parts of the Union, convened yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church, providence of God, the wondrous symmetry and on Four-and-a-halt street. Their object is to procure from the United beauty of His universe, and the "dignity and

States Government additional bounty lands, and There were over six hundred delegates in atten

We noticed one who represented that he was ighty-seven years of age, and who took peculiar easure in recounting his warlike deeds. And nual message of President Pierce, that that here were present some as young as fifty-two years; they being mere boys when the country eeded the military services of its sons, which were freely tendered and turned to good account Generals, colonels, majors, and all the other kinds of officers, were largely represented, in the perons of hearty-looking men, who could again face the foe, in case of emergency, (which, we here take occasion to remark by way of parenthesis, we trust may never again occur, believing that peace hath her victories not less renowned than war.") Here and there, however, we noticed an old soldier, the weight of years upon him, and exhibiting much feebleness of frame.

"Aberdeen, just look here, will you? I have been reading your speech. When I say your speech, I mean that which you concocted, and which Chanworth, your precious Chancellor, presented to the Queen, that she might read it to the Lords, Commons, Women, and Reporters, on Tuesday last. The Queen, of course, had nothing to do with the composition; and though you, with your natural impudence, will The delegates, in convention, were a venerable ompany, deserving of the respect and the gratiude of their country. Perhaps never before under similar circumstances, was there such an array of good looks, considering the ages of those tho composed the assemblage. It was a re-union though you, with your natural impudence, will accuse me of disrespect to her, you know that I mean nothing of the kind. I am writing to you, and about you, Old Woman.

"You never had so good an opportunity of writing a speech in which strong things could properly be said in a strong manner. You might have blown a trumpet, and have set English blood in a flame with the music. You have preferred to speak upon a penny whistle. of old soldiers, some of whom had fought side by side, and they had now come up to the seat of the General Government, to ask for such measures o legislation as they deem are justly due to them consideration of their patriotic services.

The convention having been called to order, The Rev. Mr. Sunderland delivered a prayer The Rev. Mr. Sunderland delivered a prayer, which he eloquently referred to the "times of old," to the day of conflict, when victory crowned he American arms; and said, in conclusion. We pray Thee to let thy blessing rest upon them, the old soldiers;) preserve them, in the sunset of heir lives, as Thou didst in their early mustering. have preferred to speak upon a penny whistle, and to speak out of tune. The speech is the Do Thou protect them by Thy grace, and when after their sojourn among us, they shall be dispersed; when, at thy summons, they shall resign their last commission; and when they shall resign their last commission; and when they shall be discharged from all the conflicts of the world, permit "You cannot get through the first line withthem to lie down in peace, with the flag of the country which they defended waiving over them; and, when Death shall open the portals of the grave, may they join the grand army of spirits im-"What do you mean by that, eh? Why is the period of the year unusual? Is it unusual to have winter, or to have December, or to have a twelfth of December? The period is not unusual. What I suppose you meant was, that it is unusual for Parliament to meet in December. Then why could you not say so?

We noticed that not a few of the old soldier shed tears during the delivery of this impressive

Why not have written, 'The period (slipslop) at which I have called you together (a vulgar After preliminary movements, Joel B. Suther and, of Pennsylvania, was appointed President of the Convention; and a long list of Vice Pres dents was presented; every delegation being pernitted to nominate as many as it pleased.

phrase) is an unusual one."

"Well, you go on—

"That by your assistance I may take such measures' [With your assistance] 'as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor."

"We are not engaged in the war with the utmost vigor. What you mean is, that you want measures by means of which the war may be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, not that you do, but you wished Queen VICTORIA to say that you do. Then why not write down for While attending to this part of the business Peter Williams, the interpreter of the Six Nations of Indians, of New York, who had a delegation three of them in costume) present, stood on the seat of a pew, and addressed the convention to he following effect:

"GENTLEMEN ALL: I have been requested that you do. Then why not write down for peak on behalf of the Six Nations. Genera Senson is here. We have a delegation. Inas her what you meant?"
"I cannot doubt that you share my convident of the convidence o much as you have appointed vice presidents from the several States, let me remind you the Six No. tion of the necessity of sparing no effort to aug-ment my forces now engaged in the Crimea.'
"This is not ungrammatical, but a weaker, sloppier phrase for the description of a strong tions shared with you in your perils and priva-tions, and all, and for this never received one cent from the General Government. [Cries of 'hear him!' 'sit down.'] Samuel George is here. [A voice: 'Where is he?' and another voice: act was never devised. But you cannot long adhere even to such English as that. stand up' George.' The old chief immediately ielded to the invitation. He was fancifully ressed in Indian costume, his face, likewise, bewriting—why not have said, which my soldiers have made?] 'and the victories they have obtained are not exceeded in the brightest pages of ing painted in various colors.] We suffered mor than all the other tribes, in the war of 1812, a though we were brought up in the forest. The blood of Red Jacket is flowing in my veins. I honor and respect those who stood by my coun-try, and were not afraid to face death. [Applause.] Those who stood by you were red men, who had no home but the United States of America. Allow "How can exertions and victories be exceed me to introduce Samuel George, a warrior of 1812, who fought against British savages, and against

The bold and earnest manner of the orate used the enthusiasm of the soldiers, and they "The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, the glory,' &c. forthwith directed the names of General Benson and Samuel George to be added to the list of vice residents.

A good deal of confusion now prevailed; the

sounds of the drum and fife penetrated the church from the outside, and gave warning that the mili mean that the troops co-operated with each other? Of course they did, but do you not mean that. But you do not say with whom they co-operated. Why not have said that they co-operated with 'my forces?' Because you write like a Lord, that is to say abominably. tary escort was in impatient waiting.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the convention, when a recess was taken until five o'clock in the after

The delegates then formed into line, and, as

"But this co-operation with nobody
"'Cannot fail to cement still more closely'
[than what?] 'the union which happily subsists companied by the military escort of District vol-unteers, preceded by the President's Mounted Guard, moved towards the President's House On arriving at the east gate, the escort wheeled outward from the centre of companies, and the procession marched into the East room, where the president of the convention, Mr. Sutherland, was introduced to the President of the United States by the marshal in chief.

Mr. Sutherland made a brief address, present-A union means an accomplished fact, to use Gallician jargon. How can more cement be ica, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been adjusted."

"Even an American would have written better English. Adjust a subject! Ques-

Mr. Sutherland made a brief address, presenting the veterans to his Excellency, who responded in terms at once appropriate and eloquent, giving them a cordial greeting and paying a deserved compliment to the intelligence and patriotism of the citizen soldiery—the country's sure defence in its time of peril. He likewise alluded, in appropriate terms, to the battle of the eighth of January, which yesterday was celebrated.

Among the eminent persons present at the White House, were the members of the Cabinet, Major General Scott, and Generals Cass and Shielas. General Scott appeared to be extremely happy in taking by the hand some of the old soldiers who served with him in the campaigns of the war of 1812.

better English. Adjust a subject! Questions, you meant, I presume.

"I trust that other matters [mean again,] of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected."

"Interest to the general welfare! I do not entirely approve of flogging, I strongly disapprove of flogging women (your friend and ally the Austrian, thinks differently,) and I should shudder to flog an old woman. So you are safe. But such a sentence ought to ensure to a lad of fourteen, a whipping which would make even your House of Lords cushion no easy seat. 'Subjects (again) of interest to the general welfare! The veterans, in addition to the volunteer mil

tin, were excerted to the President's House by the President and Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society.

Altogether, the proceedings were of an inter-

At five o'clock the convention re-assemble

when General Leslie Coombs said that the committe

General Leslie Coombs said that the committee appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the convention were prepared to make a report.

An old soldier, who remarked that he had been blind for the last three years, suggested that, with a view to act understandingly, everybody preserve order. This, in his opinion, would be "the beauty of all beauties."

General Coombs was about to commence the reading of the report, when several voices were

General Coombs was about to commence the reading of the report, when several voices were heard, saying, "go into the pulpit," "it will be no sacrilege, for we're engaged in a good cause."

General Coombs. I have spoken to twenty thousand people in the open air, and I think there will be no difficulty in hearing me here.

A voice: "Make a beginning, if you please." Cries of "Order," "order!" "Sit down!"

An old soldier proposed a compromise between the floor and the pulpit, namely: that the General stand on a chair. And this was acquiesced in.

After a few introductory remarks, General Coombs proceeded to read the report, which is substantially as follows. (The writer hereof not being so fortunate as to obtain the usual facilities; for this reason too, he is unable to furnish a list of the many officers of the meeting.)

the many officers of the meeting.)

Forty years have elapsed since General Jack-son fought and won the last great battle of the late Forty years have elapsed since General Jackson fought and won the last great battle of the late war with Great Britain at New Orleans; and this glorious anniversary is a fitting day to the surviving soldiers of that war, to meet and take counsel together. This city too, named after the Father of his Country, is the most appropriate place for our assemblage. The war of the Revolution achieved our liberty; the war of 1812 secured it. While the green sod marks the grave of our revolutionary fathers, a few only of those who staked their lives in that immortal conflict remain to tell the tale of suffering and of sacrifice. By far the greater number have passed down to their last homes on earth, many of them in penury and want. In less than forty years after the Revolutionary struggle, a grateful Congress passed a general pension law, for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers, at a time when there was an empty treasury and heavy responsibilities hung over us. Is it unreasonable, then, to ask that similar justice be done to the soldiers of the war of 1812, while we have a public treasury overflowing with gold, and no debts to pay? Or, is it Mr. Badger of counsel for the respondent, ad by Mr. Westcott of counsel for the com-

Resolved. That a Committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject, and to confer with our Senators and Representatives with a view to secure to every officer, soldier, sailor, and marine, of the war of 1812, '13, '14, '15, appropriate grants of land, at least one hundred and sixty acres to the lowest grade and the shortest time of actual service; the benefit of the law to extend to the widows and children of those who are dead.

Resolved, That similar provision ought to be made for our red brethren who fought to be made for our red brethren who fought by our side, and all those confined in foreign prisons during any part of the war of 1812, or prisoners at Tripoli, where they were forced to labor as slaves or felons. If dead, to their widows and children.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the un-

ens. If dead, to their widows and children.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the untimely death of so many of our brethren in arms,
we pledge ourselves to aid and protect their bereaved widows and orphans, and that we here
extend to each other the right hand of fellowip. [General Coombs, turning to Mr. Sutherland

give me yours." This example was followed by others, and there were accompaniments of applause, and cries of "good," "good." Three cheers were proposed, but not given. There was much enthusiasm.]

General Coombs continued the reading: And bind ourselves by every sacred obligation to stand by each other while we live, in defense of our rights at home and abroad. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Congress ought to extend to the soldiers of the late war, or their widows, the same pension system adopted for those of the Revolution; and the thanks of the Convention are herey tendered to such just and generous members o longress who have nerve already to move in this

matter.

Resolved, That the principle of justice requires that invalid pensions should commence at the time the wounds were received or the disabilities incurred in the service of the United States. [Ap

incurred in the service of the United States. [Applause.]

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgements are hereby tendered to the Hon. Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, and other senators and representatives who have co-operated with him in endeavoring to have justice done to us, and to the editors of the public press who have so ably and efficiently sustained our cause. We hope they will "not be weary in well-doing," but spread our proceedings in their columns from one end of the courry to the other.

Resolved, That in order to obtain justice for ourselves, and the widows and orphans of our de-

Resclued. That in order to obtain justice for ourselves, and the widows and orphans of our deceased brother soldiers, it is important to have a complete organization in each State of the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That each State delegation now present be appointed a special committee to wait on their respective Senators and representatives in Congress, to aid us in obtaining justice.

Resolved, That when we look back on the past-history of our country, and the great results of the war of 1812, in securing the respect of foreign nations, in consolidating our free institutions, in increasing our love and veneration for the heroes and sages who established our invaluable form of increasing our love and veneration for the heroes and sages who established our invaluable form of government, proving the Union, the priceless Union, "now and forever, one and inseparable," we can but express our gratitude to James Madison, who recommended the war, and to the men who voted for it, led on by Henry Clay, William Lowndes, and John C. Calhoun. [Applause.] Resolved, That inasmuch as those who performed military duty in 1812, their children and representatives, are scattered over vast territories, the Congress of the United States, in granting our petition, will entitle themselves to the grateful prayers of millions of human beings now looking with anxious hopes to us to act.

anxious hopes to us to act.

Resolved, That the Monument to Washington, now being erected in this city, is one alike due to his illustrious services and to the national honor, and ought to be finished by Congress with all con-

renient speed.

Resolved, That such of the original thirteen States as have not yet acted with reference to the erection of the Monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, take such steps as may be necessary to assist in carrying the particular object into affect.

ject into effect.

Resolved, That a copy of those proceedings beforwarded to the President of the United States and to the president of the United States and to the presiding officer of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

An old soldier sent up a resolution: that those

An old soldier sent up a resolution: that those now assembled "pledge their lives, their fortunes their all, to the country if they should be needed."

General Coombs, in support of the resolutions made an eloquent and soul-stirring speech, relating many interesting incidents of the late war. He was frequently interrupted by applause; and told several anecdotes in connection with his subject, which produced outbursts of laughter.

Mr. Baldwin, of New York, entertained the auditory with natriotic remarks, and was likewise applauded. He argued to show that the soldiers did not ask as beggars, but as a matter of right.

Judge Porter, of Pennsylvania, thought that Congress ought to give the land without being asked. They should volunteer to grant it, as the soldiers had volunteered for their country. The people would ratify the conduct of their representatives. He was both entertaining and eloquen

and his remarks were rapturously received.

Gen. Coombs read a letter from Major General
Winfield Scott, expressive of his warmest sympa winield Scott, expressive of his warmest sympa-thy in the movement of the old soldiers, but doubt-ing whether it would be proper for him, while holding his present position in the army, to con-nect his name with the object for which the Conention was held.

General Sam. Houston having been loudly call.

ed for, rose and said he understood his name had been added to the list of vice presidents. He reduty as a Senator of the United States, accept the honor. He did not wish to be embarrassed in his official position. He, however, the conclusion of his feeling and eloquent address said, "I desire they shall, in after times, while eking out their existence here, have ease, rest, and affluence; and when the eve of winter's life comes on, if they chance to be surrounded by friends and descendants, they may 'fight their battles o'e again,' and point to their wounds, and tell then that the glory of the country was won by their valor; and that when they are ordered to the great inspection above, they ma, go unembarrassed by

The General was loudly applauded as he re umed his seat. Captain G. W. P. Custis, Colonel Judson, and other gentlemen, addressed the convention.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and, after further proceedings, the convention ad-

THE REPUBLICAN COURT, or American Society in the days of Washington, by Rufus W. Griswold, with twenty-one portraits of distinguished Women, eagraved from original pictures by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Pine, Malbone, and other contemporary painters. Just received and for sale by R. FARNHAM.

IVE PET DEER FOR SALE, a buck three years old, in fine order and perfectlocile; can be seen on application at the store.

Also, 22 saddles of fine Venison, from the Alle

For sale by SHEKELL & BROTHERS.
No. 40, opposite Centre Market.

SERVANTS CLOTHING.—A very large and extensive assortment of Ready Made Clothing, suitable for servants, at very low prices. For sale by WALL & STEVENS, 322, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News.)

FINE SUIT OF CEOTHES. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with onable suit of Clothes, at moderate prices will find every variety of style and quality at th WALL & STEVENS.

322, Pennsylvania avenue, next door to Iron Hall. (News,)

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS,
best quality.—A large assortment, at lowest market prices, constantly on hand,
WALL & STEVENS, U NDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEA-

son.—The largest and best assortment of al qualities, will be found at und at WALL & STEVENS, 822, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall.

UTCH HERRING.—15 kegs, 1874, Vollen Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

Celegraphic.

Message of the Governor of Maine Bosrox, Jan. S.—Governor Morrill's message to the Maine-Legislature makes no allusion to the Know-nothings. He recommends a stringent enforcement of the liquor law; and in regard to the slavery question, he says the time has arrived when the question must be met and discussed in the national and State councils, and in the primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other grave questions are wont to be considered. He condemns the passage of the Nebraska bill; and on its presumed extension of slavery, he denounces the complicity of the President in violation of his assurances.

From St. Thomas—An American Steamer Prom St. Thomas.—An American Steamer Pired Into.

New York, Jan. 8.—The ship Golden Eagle, from St. Thomas, reports that, a few days before she arrived there, the American steamer Benjamin Franklin, chartered by the Royal Mail Company to take the English mails and passengers to other islands, was fired into by the authorities of the island, when leaving port. One ball passed through a state room in which were sitting an English lady and child. The steamer, in consequence, had to return to port, and was detained a day in making repairs. The reason given was, that she had no right to pass.

The United States sloop of war Falmouth put into St. Thomas, on the 20th, leaking badly. She had encountered heavy gales on the coast and was badly strained.

Boston, Jan. 8.—The sloop-of-war Marion was at Port Praya on the 6th ultimo. The frigate Constitution left there about the 16th of November for St. Vincents. The sloop-of-war Dale left on the first of December for Moravia and a gruise. New York, Jan. 8.—The United States steamer Massachusetts and brig Bainbridge were at Rio de Janeiro on the 16th of November—all well.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The injunction asked for in the Supreme Court of this State, against the Commercial Bank of this city, was granted this morning, restraining the directors from regu-lar meetings of the Board, or for more than legal

Fires in New York. New York, Jan. 8.—The boiler in Mr, Stephens's Factory on 21st street exploded this morning, shattering the rear part of the building and seriously injuring the engineer. The other portion of the building took fire and was entirely destroyed. The elegant Presbyterian church edifice on 13th street, near Tenth avenue, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, insured for \$13,000. A defect in the flues was

Amusement.

GERMANIAN BELL RINGERS.

TAKE the present opportunity to announce to the inhabitants of the City of Washington that they will give TWO CONCERTS ONLY,

At the above named Hall, ou MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, January Sth and 9th, 1855.

Doors open at 61; Concert to commence at 71 W. B. BLAISDELL, Agent.

They will also give TWO CONCERTS
In GEORGETOWN, at FOREST HALL, on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
EVENINGS, January 10th
and 11th.

Tickets, 25 cents—reserved seats, 50 cents.

N. B.—FOREST HALL has just been fitted up with New Settees, New Stage, and a New Furnace for warming, which renders it one of the pleasantest and most comfortable Halls now in use.

The Great Marble Statue

THE DYING GLADIATOR, near Pennsylania avenue, from 9 o'clock, A. Muntil 10, P. M. daily.

until 10, P. M. daily.

Admittance 25 cents.

"A STATUE of surpassing merit. Its power and pathos are independent of time, place, and condition. The charm and power of the statue consists in the amazing truth with which the two great elements of humanity and mortality are delineated. The artist gives us all the pathos and the tragely of death without its ghastliness and horror. We feel curselves in the presence of that awful Power before whose icy sceptre all mortal distinctions are levelled. No statue was ever more marked by simplicity. Nothing has been done for effect. No vulgar applause is courted, and the decency and dignity of truth are scrupulously observed."—Hilliard's Six Months in Italy.

"A wonderful production of art. Its simplicity is such that it does not strike at first; the admira-

"A wonderful production of art. Its simplicity is such that it does not strike at first; the admiration comes afterward, and in a tide sufficiently deep and strong. It is the moment of exhaustion of faintness, of death."—Mrs. Ellis.

This statue is indissolubly associated with Byron's immortal stanza:

I see before me the Gladiator lie : He leans upon his hand—his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his droop'd head sinks gradually low— And through his side the last drops, ebbing

From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now The arena swims around him—he is gone. Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd the

He heard it, but he heeded not-his eyes He heard it, but he heeded not—his eyes
Were with his heart, and that was far away;
He reck'd not of the life he lost nor prize,
But where his rude hut by the Danube lay—
There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their Dacian mother—he their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday—
All this rush'd with his blood. Shall he expire, And unavenged? Arise! ye Goths, and glut

J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Agent

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—M. W. GALT & BRO. will open this day a magnificent assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, to which the virgits the attention of purchasers. hey invite the attention of purchasers.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER,

Jan 3-3t

Penn. av., betw. 9th and 10th sta

Costa Co.'s manufactured Southern Corn Griet.

2 cases Guava Jelley, 1 lb. and j lb. boxes.

Costa Co.'s manufactured Southern small Hominy, in 10 lbs. sacks, and 5 lb. papers.

Also, Hecker's Wheaten Grists and Farina.

For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,

No. 40, opposite Centre Market.

Jan 6-3tif MADEIRA NUTS, latest growth; I cask just received by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite Centre Market.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Just received from a sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

Oct. 11 28

EXTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata
Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro,
have just received a beautiful assortment of—
Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles
Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.
Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and unreceived.

Oct 11-3t

M. W. GALT & BRO. Penn. avenue, between 5th and 10th sts.

TNDERSHIRTS and Drawers of all sizes and qualities, suitable for winter went sale at very cheap rates by WALL & STEPHENS, Pa av., next door to Iron Hall